HOME AND SOCIETY.

CHAT OF THE SEASON.

AT A MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT-A DELMONICO STORY-MEN'S HANDS-THE IMPE-CUNIOUS YOUNG MAN.

"Have you ever noticed the various expressions at I got into a corner and examined every one, and It most amusing. Some assumed a rapt, ecstatic was most annature.

look that was irresistibly provocative of laughter; some looked pensive and wistful; others-and they were onerally people who are not musical at all, but fancy it is the thing to appear so-beat time, or kept their facers moving as if they were playing sympathetic chords on an imaginary plano. But the most delightfal couple were those two arrant firts, Miss X, and Mr. Z.; they really do not either of them care a bit sic, and by some had luck they had been selzed their hostess and given a sofa quite up in front and mariy opposite the musicians. There they were hopehady trapped for the entire evening, and their ex presions, as they tried to assume a conventional atr appreciation and interest, were too comical.

1 will give you a pointer on this subject of musicales, by the by; unless you are really an enthusiastic pistelan, try to get off into the conservatory or in the furthest room by the door, so that the more material of of your being may be comforted by intervals of chalter, while your mind is elevated by the long drawn and dulcet strains of the music. My own forte being conversation and not music, I was wise enough to secure a scat well in the rear, and I happened to police particularly the back of the women's necks and their hair. How few people appreciate the beauty there is in the nape of the neck! The present fashion of wearing it perfectly bare greatly enhances its beauty The sett, loose arrangement of the hair too, just now, with its undulating waves and small, simple knot, is most becoming to the neck, and it is quite wonderful how youthful the backs of some of the women look who cell up in their forties. That reminds me," conmued this lively lady, "speaking of forties, have you poticed what an epidemic of marriages there has been lately among our ancient and honorable maidens? The fact is that in our fin de siecle civilization age is simply a matter of temperament and death; no one need be old nowadays who does not wish to be, unless she is really infirm."

What to do with the hands gives more trouble and anxiety to the lords of creation than a woman gener ally supposes. If a man is at all shy or self-conscious those members feel like veritable excrescences which are quite foreign to the body, and have to be disopsed of in some way or other. What a relief it would be to thrust them into the depths of one's packets if it were only permissible, and get them comfortably out of sight! some men compromise the matter by hooking one thumb into the pocket, thus leaving only the one hand to be disposed of, which is a comfort as far as it others fold their arms to gloomy, saturn tashion; while others thrust them behind them as if to hide them altogether. Choily and Chappie have a very curious fashion peculiarly their own, and hang their arms lossely from the shoulders a little in advance of the boly, letting them wave lightly as they enter a room. But whatever is the style assumed it is very noticeable that not one man in ten is absolutely unconscious of his hands or uses them in a perfectly round manner. natural manner.

"Do you know the difference between the English who drinks too much and the American who does the same !" said a man of the world. "The English dame does it brutally, frankly, and is a 'good fellow' among men, and she either does not care could not if she would: to conceal it or whereas to an American it invariably causes tremendous depression of spirits, which gives an excuse to the family doctor to call it by any name he likes." A good deal of comment has been made this winter on the obvious increase of tippling among women of seeler; and women who delight in the agreeable stimulus that champagne gives to their spirits and conversation should beware lest they pass to an American it invariably causean excuse to the falling discler to call it by any name he likes." A good deal of comment has been made this winter on the obvious increase of tippling among women of society; and women who delizat in the agreeable stimulus that champagne gives to their spirit, and conversation should beware lest they pass the Rubicon and find themselves victims of a most terrible disease.

Genuine vanilla flavoring in tee cream always has A rather funny incident little black specks in it. A rather funny inciden eccured the other day at Delmonico's apropos of this A very "rich-looking" and consequential dame ordered prate luncheon, which was to end with a par ticular kind of ice, flavored with vanilla. During the very substantial repast she criticised the various dates very freely, evidently desirous of impressing the people in her immediate neighborhood with her knowledge of the haute cuisine. Madame La Parvenue called to the waiter imperiously. "Do you see this ice cream?" she said in " It is not clean; look at all those specks!" "It is flavored with vanilla, Madame," ventured the man obsequiously, for he evidently did not " Of course I know that," etsh to endanger his "tip." "I ordered vanilla flavoring: but I do not want black coal dust too; fetch me some The waiter, with a tiny, almost impercepti-

"Why is it, I wonder," said a lady whose exquisite taste in gastronomic matters is well known, "that while the French have a feminine for the grosser 'gourmand,' the finer and more flattering appellation of 'gourmet' has none? Surely our senses in the higher culinary matters should be more delicate and refined than those of a man !"

"Nevertheless," said a club man, who was an amateur cordon bleu of no mean order, "a woman is no really a gourmet by nature, and never can be; and although she may be an excellent cook and caterer she can never invent or appreciate the higher and m can never invent of approximation approximation and the subtle achievements in aesthetic cookery. All the tasters employed for wines, teas, are invariably men; and no woman has ever invented a famous dish."

All the same, a woman who is a "gourmet" and not gives the following clever and new a "gourmande" gives the following clever and new idea, which, although absolutely simple, required both invention and taste to originate: "Stew half a dozen ripe tomatees; strain, flavor and add sollicient gelatine to make a fine felly. Surround the mould with small, well-shaped tomatoes covered with a perfect mayon-naise dressing. Garnish the dish with a thick cordon of crisp, fresh green lettuce leaves, and you have a salad fit for a king."

No thought of dishonesty has ever invaded the mind of the Impecunious Young Man. By dint of energy and diplomacy he has frequently been able to "slave off" importunate creditors and to accomplish many things that to a more common mind woud have appeared difficult, if not impossible. All who are familiar with his exploits will remember how he had his white flannel tennis trousers dyed black that he might complete his sait and attend a reception, and he was so strongly affected by the service of a French walter—who brought finger-bowls to match the dress of the Impecunious Young Mon's cousin-that he gave his last His relatives and his business and professional associates have deplored his lack of "busi ness ability." Yet, while his friends and associates coffed at him, the Impecunious Young Man has not changed his course. Not a repentant word has passed his lips, not a sigh has he breathed for lost opportunities that might have brought wealth to him His latest escapade saved him a large expenditure for cabhire. The Impecunious Young Man is the last per son in the world who would think of taking advantage of a "night-hawk" cab driver. Yet he did so unintentionally on Tuesday morning. He had been out late and when he called a cab at 4 o'clock in the morning he was a triffe confused. "No. — University Place," was he to the cabman. It seemed only a minute later when he was in front of his house. Thousting its right had into his pocket he found to his consternation tent be had only a few small coins; the cabman wanted 350. But the Impecuatous Young Man did not hest tate an instant. He would not disturb the whole house to get the cabman's money, but decided to enter the house to look through his every-day clothes for the bouse to look through his every-day clothes for the deliver in some manner for a few minutes while the search was being made. So he said in a blutt "I say, driver, I have just dropped a \$20 bill on the floor of the cab; have just dropped a \$20 bill on the floor of the cab; have just wait a minute until I get a candle from the hall-list wait a minute until I get a candle from the holise way so that I can find it." Then he entered the house and began a search for money. In a few minutes he returned to the door with the money. The cab had gone. Then the imprecunious Young Man realized that the cabman had driven away hoping to find the \$20.

The destructive bug which does so much dam of the buffalo beetle. It is a minute halry creature that largely devours wool, and is said to eat cotton pepers or anything in its way. It generally is found in dark corners or cracks. It always appears the next senson, if the eggs and grubs have not been destroyed, in exactly the same place it did before. The beetle emerges from the pupa state in April, files out the window, but soon returns to lay its eggs which soon hatch into the little pest that feeds upon Your carpets. The beetle is a strict vegetarian and feeds on the spiraca and other plants. It only feeds on wool while it is a grub. Professor Lintner, our State entomologist, has found benzine more effective in destroying this grub than anything else. Treat all parts of the carpet where the bug has appeared before thoroughly with benzine early in April, and again in July and Angust if there are any signs of its reappearance. It is without doubt the most difficult of the long has been described by the carpet of the carpet

a musicale to she said to him. "They are really ex shops, show the marked effect of Empire fashlons."

The extreme Empire dress, which raises the waist



the fashion of the Muscadine in gentlemen's dress A marked difference between the Empire fashion of to-day and those of 1812 is the fulness of the skirt. The old Empire fashions were very scant and short enough to show the ankles. The new ones are long, burely escaping the ground in front Gowns for dress occasions during the summer will, it is thought here, be far more influenced by Em-

One of the daintiest materials for elaborate gours is the new crape, which comes in a variety of the most fascinating colors. The manye colors in crape lose all their hardness and take on the soft bloom of the cattleys or the pink petunis. There are the loveliest pansy shades to be found in these crapes. The pale yellow tints include all colors from cream white up to the deep buttercup yellows such as Spanish women like to wear with their black laces. The dress illustrated is a charming type of the modified Empire gown. It is made of crape in the pale yellow hue called ble d'oir, and s finished around the bottom with a deep ruche of pule yellow ostrich plumes, held out under the edge by full plentings of the satin, over which the crape is laid. This satin lining gives a dainty sheer to the sheerer material. A galen of pure white pearls and diamonds trims the neck, and is arranged at the bottom of the draped bertha and caught up in the centre by a pendent ornament of pearls and diamonds. The use of pure white satin or ble shring of the shoulders as much as to say, "Cul-ble of the shoulders as much as to say, "Cul-beno" diplomatically removed the cream without fur-ther discussion, and, much to the amisement of the occupant of the next table, who had been an inter-octed spectator of the which performance, she was served with another ice which was not flavored with vanilla, but which perfectly satisfied her ladyship. an ivery tint. For this reason pearls of the yellowish an ivery tint. For this reason pearls of the yellowish Oriental tint are more becoming than the pure white pearl, which is usually surrounded with diamonds to make it effective in ornaments. Jewels were never used more profusely than now in tharas, nillets, sues and other places for the hair. They are not only used for fastening the back of the gown, but for buckles on the shoulders, and their use in these quadri wave makes up for the comparative absence of earrings.

Oriental gauze is now much used for evening



dresses. It has the advantage of not getting easily crumpled and is so light and soft that it falls in on usually graceful folds. A pretty gown is of primrose oriental gauze, striped with palest chrysoprass The bodice has a square drapery and of dark green velvet, terminating in a twofold band disappearing into a broad velvet belt, and the bottom of the skirt is embroidered in a Turkish pattern executed in gold thread and chrysoprase beads edged with two rouleans of dark green chenille. This elegant and tasteful toilet is worn over a slip of geld-colored satin, which shimmers through the gauze.



celebrated conturier, for two sisters belonging to the American colony in Paris. One is of tarquoise blue bengaline and cream-colored silk-muslin with turbengaline and cream-colored silk-muslin with turbengaline polka dots, while the other is made of white armure-royale elaborately embroidered with

These few items will show the cost of living to be about one-third what it is in and around New-

Almost all these delightful Canadian homes have of them are, with nicely kept paths bordered with English daistes and old-fashioned pinks dividing the eds of early vegetables and rows of small fruittrees and currant and gooseberry bushes. In the autumn the mistress of the house will show you with great pride her well-filled preserve cellar with jam and jellies and pickles enough to make a New-England housewife leafors and ruin the digestion of any less robust people. Most Canadian wemen are good ho keepers; girls are taught househeeping as part of a refined education, and a mother who allowed her daughters to grow up without this knowledge and its practical and economic working would be considered remiss in her duty. The wealth or social standing of the family does not influence this matter in the least. In large families the grown up daughters take charge of the younger ones, overseeing their essons and general deportment. In this way the family ties are kept very closely united; the mother and the older girls have so much united interest in "the children," and the little ones instinctively look to their elder sisters for example and encouragement. Canadians are a remarkably healthy people, probably owing to their good climate and sturty and make a pleasing picture in winter in their brightly colored blanket coats and caps defring cold and snow. Occasionally ears and toes get frusted, but a vigorous rubbing with snow will soon restore the hipped members to life, and on they go as merrily as ever with shates and sheds, deeply resenting a winter with little snow and "no fun."

THE BROAD SKIRTS.

MAKING THEM BE OMING

Placat seems to have found a happy way out of the inhecoming effect of the broad skirts. In a dress that he has recently sent out to a petite personage who dreaded with reason the shortening and broadening effect of the gathered skirt, he has solved the difficulty by making the folds exactly like those of a fan, which



hang as close as accordeon pleats, although, of course, in much wider creases. The material of the gown is of a yellowish gray and each food is dearply accentimated with a blinding of black satin. These folds are subjected to steam pressure, and never afterward lose their creases. The bodice has black satin upper sleeves with black satin revers and Empire belt.

GLOVE' ETIQUETTE.

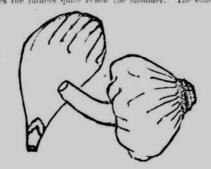
WHAT THE PRINCE OF WALES WEARS.

The etiquette with regard to the wearing of glove varies with almost every country, the one general rule which holds good in all, however, being that men should never shake hands without baring their right To omit doing so, especially when greeting or bidding adieu to a woman, is just as bad form as retaining one's cigar on the occasion. It is somewhat hard upon men to expect them to throw away a good elgar when stopped and addressed on the street or in the park by ladies with whom they are acquainted, and it is likewise troublesome, especially on a warm day, to have to remove a tight-litting glove from the right hand. But these are the penalties of being popular with women, and failure to conform to the elementary rules of courtesy indicates bud breeding. Gloves should be worn not so much as an article conventional dress as for the protection of the hand, and it is amusing to see people often taking far more and it is amusing to see people often taking far more care to preserve their gloves at the expense of their hands than their hands at the expense of the gloves. A brown Alpine hat to match the dress completes the costume. In Belgium, which may be regarded as the country

and the sameding to see personal the expense of their hands than their nands at the expense of their hands than their nands at the expense of the gloves. In Heirigin, which may be regarded as the country where the finest gloves are made, the King at the strength of the subject of chiquette, he, however, insists that the gentlementh reading and his alies decamble that the gentlementh reading and his alies decamble the members of the land of their strength of the members of the land of the strength of the members of the land of the strength of the members of the land of the fourth of the members of the land of the fourth of the members of the land of the fourth of the members of the land of the fourth of the members of the land of the fourth of the members of the land of the fourth of the members of the land of the fourth of the members of the land of the fourth of the members of the land of the fourth of the members of the land of the fourth of the calculations. It was foreigned the members of the land of the fourth of the calculations of the land of the fourth of the calculations. It was foreigned the members of the land of the fourth of the calculations of the land of the fourth of the calculations. It was foreigned the members of the land of the fourth of the calculations of the land of the fourth of the calculations. It was foreigned the members of the land of the fourth of the calculations of the land of the fourth of the calculations. It was foreigned the members of the land of the fourth of the calculations of the land of the fourth of the calculations. It was foreigned the members of the land of the fourth of the calculations of the land of the

SOME OF DOUCETS SLEEVES.

Several of the new costumes from Doucet have sleeves like the accompanying sketch. The upper one is his favorite, and has shirring at the top which carries the fulness quite below the shoulder. The other



is the regular "gigot" shape, which is the genuine lego'-mutton sleeve of our great-grandmothers, having the fulness at the fop gathered into heavy folds.

HOMEMADE YEAST.

THE BEST OF ALL,

It is a matter of regret that yeast is so seldom made in the family. Nothing is easier to prepare or more certain of success if systematic methods are en-forced. Unhappily, yeast is one of those things that cannot be made by amppy go lineky methods, and for this reason a great deal of domestic yeast proves a fallure. Now that housekeepers are learning to be methodic in their non-electring, there is no reason who homeomide yeast should not be kept or hand in every household. It is sweeter, better and more convenient than yeast which is purchased at the greeer's, and which must be obtained frequently in order to be assured that it is fresh.

In the preparation of yeast, absolute cleanliness of all the uten-ils used is necessary to success. For his reason it is better to prepare the yeast in a porcelain-lined saucepan and set it to rise in a stot pot. The best yearst for family use will keep for two months in the winter and in the summer also are out a cupful of dry hops, pour a pint of boiling water over them, and let them simmer in a porcelain ucepan for twenty-five mirutes. The saucepan should be kept for this special purpose, as it be so strongly impregnated with the flavor of hops as to ruln any other dish cooked in it. Strain the so to rain any other dish cooked in it. Strain the bedding but bop water ever a plant of bott masked potatoes, stirring it in gradually. Add a cap of sugar, a cop of unit and unit the sugar sugar

AN ENGLISH WALKING DRESS.

eather comes from England and will please the The dress is of brown storm serge. Anglomanian. nade with an 1830 waist and three smoothly fitted



The skirt is made very short, quite up to the ankles, and has a leather facing. No pettlecats are worn, but in their place very full knickerbockers with

much the direct completes the continue,

DEV REEAD.

WHAT TO DO WITH IT.

The accumulation of straps of broad it sometimes from the result of the continue of the many perfective preducing read and according to the continue of the many perfective preducing read and according to the continue of the many perfective preducing read and according to the continue of the many perfective preducing a continue of the many perfective preducing the continue of the continue of

headdress, composed of an open network of jewels and jet, or jet and gold. It takes the form of the hyzantine headdress, and is properly finished with a deep fringe of jet, jewels or lace. Many of these bonnets are made of a network of jet, embroidered with fine chains of sequins and knobs of gold. An algrette and wings and antennae of jewels or jet finish the little confection high over the forehead, and give it the dignity of a dress bennet. Long gold pins, quaintly chased in open work and set with Parisian gems in a medley of color, are seen on these bonnets, and are copied directly from old Byzantine ornaments found in the museums of Europe. Topaz, emerald, turquoise, amethyst and ruby are the five leading colors found in evening bonnets, though the majority of these little jewelled headdresses have black for a foundation. They show very little color except in the jewels that orna ment them, or occasionally in a band or fillet of brill lant colored velvet set with jewels, which rests on the hair above a border of delicate black lace. The bonnet



years ago. There are a great many hats of natural straw color, or the deep ecru shade of manila braid. that it is a great mistake to cook it in a coarse way. ing rolled up in distinct curves and caught against the crown. The hat is trimmed on the outside in various ways, sometimes with a cluster of ostrich plumes, standing stiffly, a l'Empire; sometimes with a huge bow of pleated velvet, or again with a wreath of close bunches of frozen violets, with stiff stems and blossoms, tinted pink with frost; or of red berries or tiny yellow cuckoo flowers.

Leghern hats promise to be in more demand than ever. There are also many black chip hats of large size faced with Tuscan braid and Tuscan hats faced with chip, and there are Leghorn hats in natural color aced with black chip. These picturesque hats will be used entelly for country wear. They are trimmed with full pleated bows of black or eeru lace, with ro-settes or Alsatian bows of pleated velvet, and with crushed pluk roses without foliage, or close wreaths of purple roses in the new heliotrope and petunia tints and in royal purple. There are many stiff, standing loops and quant black quilts cut off sharply, and fin-ished with a baild of gilding.

The materials used on dress bonnets are fine Chan-

tilly laces and black satin. Elack and colored velvets are seen on less claborate bonnets, though even here black satin seems to usurp the place which velvet has held so long. Many of the new hats of manila or of split straw are trimmed with a soft twist of satin ribbon caught down by stiff little bows tightly strapped, and almost full enough for resettes. The narrow folds of black satin which are used to trim fashionable of black said wares are seen on other hats, which are inished by full, standing clusters of black tips, and sometimes by black quilts tipped with gold. A velvet of very close hap called "velvet epingle" is used extensively in millinery this season, alike for folds and the huge bows and brims, and, above all, for rosettes These are all made of velvet, pleated, and afterward laid out flat so that they have the effect of being crimped. This thin glace velvet is found in shaded

disappears from the louse while it is a lostle, and one can never feel sure whether it has gone forever only for the season of the east and from the louse while it is a lostle, and one can never feel sure whether it has gone forever or only for the season of the seaso

style; and the fact that the fashionable milliners say that it adds ten years to the age of the wearer is not likely to make it generally popular. In fact, very few of the Empire pokes have yet been imported. A feature of this bonnet which has not been generally noted is the presence of a decided cape. This cape is turned up, yet is, nevertheless, an old-fashioned, uncompromising bounet care, such as the present generally adjunct of the fashionable bonnets, but which elderly women remember as a necessary and ngly adjunct of the fashionable bonnet of years ago. All this is but the anticipation, however, of the next fall styles.

The Marquise hat and the jewelled bonnet are the novelties of the hour. The jewelled bonnet is both small and picturesque. It is the daintiest but of a headdress, compessed of an open network of jewels and jet, or jet and gold. It takes the form of the Byzantine headdress, and is properly finished with a deep firinge of iet, jewels or lace. Many of these bonnets

WHAT TO DO WITH VEAL.

SOME EXCELLENT DISHES.

Veal will soon be in our markets in prime condition. The English market reports of a hundred years ago make the season of yeal from March to July, and yeal to-day is best and cheapest at about this time of year. Owing to the superior care now given to calves which are born in the winter, there is a great deal of excellent veal to be found in the market early in the winter. Farmers have learned how to house the young calves in warm barns, where the sun can shine on them. They feed and fatten them with systematic cire, so that the meat attains to somewhat the same quality as the flesh of the animal that has the freedom of the spring fields and sunshine.

The great value of veal to the cook is not as a plece de resistance, like beef and mutton or even lamb, but as the foundation of many dainty small dishes. It is a necessity to the first-class cook in making stocks, both white and brown, for sauces of all kinds. The poor st parts of yeal may be utilized in some delicate dish. The brains, the liver, the sweetbrends and even the tendons of veal are esteemed delicacies. The meat of the leg, which in full-grown beef is the comparatively tough round, is the fillet of veal-one of the daintiest parts. In the last score of years we have learned the value of sweetbrends in this country, and they are no longer thrown away, as they once were. But there are many other small pieces of veal which make very appetizing dishes (if properly prepared) at a very small price, and their merits are yet comparatively unknown to the average housekeeper. Of these, the breast of yeal is per-haps the best known, yet it is very little used. Every part of it, except the fat and hard bones, may be made into appetizing food. For breakfast, the breast may be boned, trimmed free from fat and cut in small squares of atout two inches. These squares should be simmered in stock slowly until they are so

They are generally faced with black chip. The characteristic of this hat is its irregular front, the brim bebecomes grease sodden. Calves' liver, served with bacon, should always be brotled. Select a fresh, fine calf's liver, one that weighs about a pound and a half. Let the butcher cut it in rather thin slices. Throw it in cold water for about fifteen minutes to whiten it, drain it and wipe it dry with a cloth. Season it with salt and pepper, and rub it with oil on both sides. Put it on a gridiron and broll it for six minutes on each side. Serve it with six or eight thin slices of bacon, fried for about two minutes, till they

are crisp and brown. Calves' brains may be very easily prepared for the breakfast table. They should be blanched the day before. Though these parts of the animal are usually sold with the head, they may be found separate at the stalls in our large markets, kept by dealers in sausages, mincements, ox-tails and other small parts of animals. For a family of six, procure the brains of two calves. Put them in tee-cold water for about an hour. Then remove the thin skin which covers them. They should be very clean and white, without any bloody veins. Wash them in cold water and drain them, taking care not to bruise them. If they seem in danger of failing to pieces, the a piece of muslin around them; but this should not be necessary. Then put them in a sancepan and cover them again with clear, cold water. To a quart of water add a tablesp onful of sait, a half cap of vinegar, half a carrot sheed, a lay leaf, six whole peppers and a sprig of thyme. Let the brains boil very gently for about twenty minutes. When they are done, drain them and again put them into cold water. When they are cold cut each brain into two or three pieces and roll them gently in yolk of egg and then in fine bread-crumbs, and fry them in hot fat. Serve them with intrare sauce. This is simply a Mayonnales sauce, to which a traspoonful of dry mustard, one shall at chopped the and two small cucumber pickles are added to before. Though these parts of the animal are usually

LOOKING YOUNG AND HAPPY.

HOW TO WARD OFF WRINKLES.

Kate Sanborn in The Chatauquan.